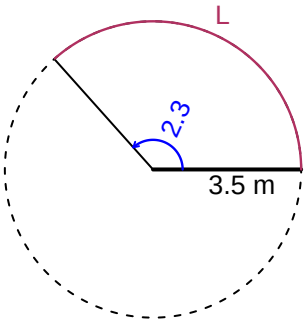
Name: Date:

Trig Final (SLTN v696)

- You should have a calculator (like Desmos) and a unit-circle reference sheet.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The radius is 3.5 meters. The angle measure is 2.3 radians. How long is the arc in meters?

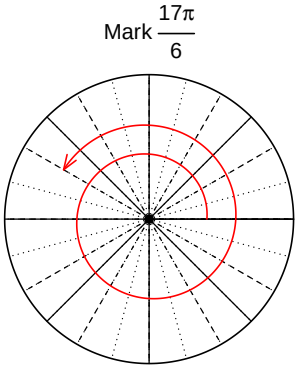


$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

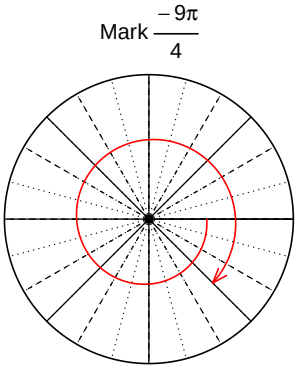
$L = 8.05$ meters.

Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{17\pi}{6}$ and $\frac{-9\pi}{4}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\cos\left(\frac{17\pi}{6}\right)$ and $\sin\left(\frac{-9\pi}{4}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).



Find $\cos(17\pi/6)$



Find $\sin(-9\pi/4)$

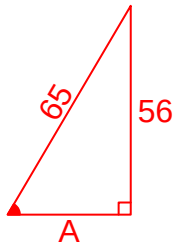
$\cos(17\pi/6) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\sin(-9\pi/4) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Question 3

If $\sin(\theta) = \frac{56}{65}$, and θ is in quadrant II, determine an exact value for $\tan(\theta)$.

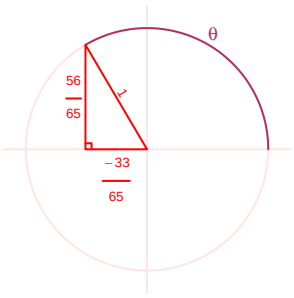
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$A^2 + 56^2 = 65^2$$
$$A = \sqrt{65^2 - 56^2}$$
$$A = 33$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant II in a unit circle.



$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\frac{56}{65}}{\frac{-33}{65}} = \frac{-56}{33}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a frequency of 8.22 Hz, an amplitude of 3.87 meters, and a midline at $y = -6.23$ meters. At $t = 0$, the mass is at the maximum height. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = 3.87\cos(2\pi 8.22t) - 6.23$$

or

$$y = 3.87\cos(16.44\pi t) - 6.23$$

or

$$y = 3.87\cos(51.65t) - 6.23$$